BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!-Will SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS:— Will
be opened this morning, at G. M. Bodding's, 323 Grand-st,
corner of Orchard, new stripe and plain changeagle Silks,
from 3z 6d. to 8z. per yard; Crape Shawle, Silk Shawle,
Frinted Cashmere Shawle, rich Barege Deisines, Printed
Musl'es, Lineas, Shrings, Sheetings, Table Damask, Dibpers, Quille, Drapery Muslin, Prints and Domestic Goods
of all kinds and quality, 15 per cent. less than the market
ar 2th

CRAPE SHAWLS, SILKS, &c .- At BARK-RAFE SHAWLS. SILKS, WC.—At DARK-res, 301 Grand-st. can be found one of the best assort-ments of Crape Shawis, Silks, Bareges, De Laines. Tis-sues, Grenadines, Poplins and other Dress Goods, to be had in this City, and such prices as sensor fail to please all the lovers of beautiful and cheap goods. You will be we'll paid by making a visit to his serie, 301 Grand-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS .--HITCHCOCK & LEADRESTER, 347 Broadway corner Leo-nard-st, have in store one of the most spiendid assortments in the city, of new Spring Goods which they are selling at very low raps. Their stock includes elegant Silks, Bareges, Chaiys, Barege de Laines, Canton Crape. Shawis, Mastillas, and every thing else that ladies wear or families use in Dry Goods.

an English Three Ply and Patent Tapestry Ingrain Garpet and Rug at the famous Carpet Warehouse, 39 Bowery, Brram Anderson's. Those 4s. and 5s. Carpets are decidedly the chespest article we ever saw. As for those new and beautiful Patent Tapestry Ingrains they are all the rage. Wool Ingrain Carpets 2s, 3s, 4s. per yard; Oil Cloth to per yard. Go and see how cheap you can buy

\$100,000 Worth Carpetings. Oil Cioths, &c., at the Wholesale Warerooms of William McGrory, 136 William st. 3d d or from Fulton st, are now thrown open. The large stock of Carpeting, Oil Cloths &c., will be retailed chesp for cash. Those in want would do well to call early and examine the Carpetings.

a7 1mMonWed&Sat

Spring Importations of Embroideries, Lacea, &c., just received at Mewman's Cheap Stora, 331; Broadway, comprising a comple'e assortment of plain and figured Swiss Jaconet and Cambric Muslina, Muslin Trimmings, Collars, Cuffs Sleeves, plain and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lacea, Veils, &c. &c., which are offered at the very small rate of profits, a strict adherence to the one price system alone can justify.

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co .- Children's Spring CLOTHING .- Our select and extensive stock of Clothing for the season is now ready, comprising all the latest style of garments of the day, and everything that is new and chaste in goods to be found in this or European markets. D. & J. DEVLIN, m31 Im. 33 and 35 John-st. cor. of Nassau-st.

THE LIONS OF NEW-YORK. - The THE LIONS OF NEW-FORK.— I'lle
Greatest Lion of New-Fork at this season is Lyon, of 428
Broadway. Like the Ant lion, he is fatal to the "industrial
insect" called the ant, and also death upon beddings, roaches,
crickets, muketos, files, fieas, and every other minor
abomination that jumps, runs or crawls. His Magnetic
Powders, when they come out in troops from their hiding
places to devour, lay them on their beam ends instanter;
while his Magnetic File offer a similar inducement, and
insure a similar fate to rate and mice. There's not a grain
of human poison in either. of human poison in either as 4t* LYON'S DEPOT is at 428 Broadway.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES. NEWBURGH, N Y. (late A. J. Downing & Co.)—The proprietors of this old and celebrated establishment, beg leave to inform Dealers and Planters of Trees, that their stock for Spring Planting is unusually large and fine, and consists of all the leading standard varieties of

iarge and nne, and consists of all the leading standard varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, in cultivation, both native or foreign, in the United States. For farther particulars see Catalogue, (a new edition, just issued) which will be furnished all past-axid applicants, or to general advertisements in the "Horticulturist," "Cultivator," and other hordcultural and agricultural periodicals of the country.

The facilities are such for reaching Newburgh, that persons can leave New-York nearly every hour in the day, from 7 A M to 5 P. M. by either the Hudson River or New-York and Eric Railroads, or steamboats in from two to three hours. Freight of goods paid to New-York.

A SAUL & CO.

Oil Floor Cloth and Paper Hangngs in any quantity to suit purchasers, at less prices that bey can be obtained elsewhere. a7 6tMW&8*

J. G. GILBERT, 216 Pearl-st.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH-LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.—KICHards Kingsland, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of
Looking-Glasses and importer of Looking-Glass Plaics,
33 Cortland-st., N. Y., has now in store a splendid easortment of Ornamented, Plain Pler and Mantel Glasses.
Also an unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses,
suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Johbers
and dealers in general will do well to call and examine this stock and prices previous to purchasing elsewhere,
as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own
Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in
this city.

N. B.—Merchants having orders to fill for Galifornia,
Weat indies, or other markets, would do well to call.

ELEGANT CARPETING .- PETERSON & HUMPHRRY 379 Broadway, have just received, per packethip Washington, a choice and select assortment of new and elegant Velvet and Tapeatry, Carpets, new patterns and briliant colors, which will be sold at prices that defrequentiation.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS at Retail. 5.000 yards, seasoned, at 3s. per yard.
Tapestry Carpets at 9s. per yard.
Three ply at 8s. per yard.
Iograin at 4s. and 5s. per yard.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, 544 Pearl-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY .- For sale, or to A RARE UPPORTUNITY.—FOR Salle, of to submite for a county trade, a Cotton Cloth or Bagging Pactory situated on the plath foad, two miles Both of Fonda Village, Montgomers Co.: the building is new, four stories high, 65 feet by 36, machinery all new within four months, with exclusive water right and privileges; a tack dissix acres of improved lans. To any one wishing to make such an exchange it is an opportunity seldom met with. For particulars inquire of Winne & Burgess, Bank Note and Exchange Brokers, 35 Wall-st. ote and Exchange Brokers, 30 Wall-s

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- Robert Macaire will be performed this afternoon, and "All that Glistens is not Gold" will be performed this evening. This pure and beautiful drama merits universal attention, being one of the best portraitures of manufacturing life ever written.

We invite the attention of Capital-We invite the attention of Capitalists and others to the large sale of valuable improved and animproved city property at Auction by ANTHONY J. BLECKER, This Day, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of a splendid brown stene front house and lot of ground on Thirty fifthest, between Fifth and Bixth ava; the house and lot 147 East Twerty-fourth-st, and the leasehold premises 132 West Thirt senth-st. Also, 3 building lots on Bieccker-st between Hammond and Perry and Perry and Charles sts; 4 lots on Fifty fifth-st between Seventh-av. and Broadway; 2 lots on Twenty-second-st, between the Third and Lexington ava; 3 lots on Forty-third and Forty-fourth ats, between the Third and Fourth ava; 16 lots on Thirty-first st, and Fortieth-st actives the Eighth and Ninth ava, and the steambout Lewis Depaw, her tackel, apparel, &c. Maps of the building lots can be had at the Auction Rooms, 7 Broad-st. (No 1538)

5,000 bottles of Roome's Liquid Glue are disposed of every month; it is water proof, and the only article extant that will firmly unite all known sub-stances. Price per bottle 25 cts. Depot 3904 Broadway.

A FAVORITE REMEDY .- We believe no a PAVORITE REMEDY.— We believe in the medicine in the world has ever given such astonishing proof of the efficacy in curing diseases, and restoring health and sirength, as the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of dyspepals and general debiting of the system, this medicine acts in the most agreeable manner, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies and prescriptions have failed.

Pamphiets containing certificates of the most remarkable cures may be had granutously of the agents.

Pumphiets containing certificates of the most remarka-ole curse may be had granutiously of the agents. REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, 25 Marchants-row, Boston, General Agents. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by Messra, A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st, and A. L. SCOVILL, & CO., 516 Broadway, N. Y., and by

the druggists generally.

JUDGE M. M. NOAH, a gentleman JUDGE M. M. NOAH, a gentleman New York York Weekly Messemper, Jan 6, 1850:

*Dr. Hooyland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription formished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, professor to the University of Jens. private physicians to the King of Prussis, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced the was emphatically the enemy of humbug, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser, may be comfidently relied on. He especially recommended it in Liver Compiaints, Dyspepsis, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all commoints arting from a disordered condition of the Stomach, the Liver and the Intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their coavictions of its excellence, and several of the editors apeak of a disordered condition of the Stemach, the Liver and the Intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their convictions of its excellence, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present propristor Dr. C. M. Jackson's preparation, but in recommending the article to all affected."

For sale in this City at Messrs. A. S. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP .- The SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—The only medicine which has stood the test of experiment in aqueses of pulmoary diseases; the only medicine of the kind that contains no calomel, oplum, or any other deleterious drug; the only medicine patients and others suffering under that class of diseases generally thought incurable by the medical faculty. The elements of which this Syrup is composed are simple Herbs and Roots the medical properties of which purify the blood, strengthesing the system and giving a healthy tone to the large and digestive organs. It operates upon the system, is mild yet effications; it loosens the phologm, which creates so much difficulty when tight; it relieves the cough; it assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter, by expectoration, which, it retained, produces consumption; it ripone the matter is an abscass or tubercle, and these causes its expulsion from the system all diseased matter, by expectoration, which, it retained, produces consumption; it ripone the matter is an abscass or tubercle, and these causes its expulsion from the system; at the same time soothing the trritated parts, healing the incertaion, and producing a healthy action; it regulates the bowels without the aid of purgative medicines; it allays the most troublesome cough, without injuring the system as other medicines generally do. \$1 per bottle, or a bottles for \$5.

General Agrata, \$1 Barciay-at, New-York.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .- The uniform success of this wonderful discovery will make a most polgrami reflection for the friends of those persons who should die of disease and consumption without trying it, for it is impossible they can die with trying it. It has never failed yet; and when that fact is universally known, bitter reflections will haunt the father and friend. Go at

THE HARMONIES OF ART .- In the ar-THE HARMONIES OF ART.—In the architecture of the Hat, as in that of the tower, the dome or the cavonen, the perfection of the proportions is an important point. No feature—not even that which marks the brim, or the hight or shape of the crown, must be obtrive. This rule has been strictly adhered to in the GENIN Spring Hat for 1851. The moment it is seen, the indescribable fascination of perfect proportions arrests the eye, and the mind recognizes at once "a harmonious whole" (GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Three Thousand Yards of New Spring Patterns of Floor Oil Cloth, at 3s per yard, at the celebrated Cheap Carpet Establishment, 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's, 3, 4, 5 and 6 feet wide; also English Floor Oil Cloth, 12 to 24 feet wide, of new Tapestry, Chink and Marble Designs, at 8s per yard.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of "THE PROFIE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," are open all this week (from the 7th to the 12th lost.,) at the People's Bark, 173 Canal-st.

JEREMIAH TERBELL, President.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued To Morrow Morning, at 9 o'clock. It will centain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Canada sails from Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

CONNECTICUT holds her State Election to-day. The contest is most spirited, and the result not free from doubt. We have fears that, with distinctive Free Soilism to throw Whig votes away, and with Cotton Unionism doing its best to carry them directly over to the adversary, one or two of the Whig candidates for Congress may be defeated. But the Whigs can carry every District, and why shall they not? Let no vote be lost, friends of the good cause! but be early at the Polls and relax no muscle until the last vote is polled.

Ex-Gov. TRUMBULL is one of the Whig candidates for Representative in Hartford. Ex-Gov. Toucey is his opponent. Wm. W. BOARDMAN is a Whig candidate in New-Haven. A very heavy vote will be polled throughout the State. We expect to give the result to-morrow morning.

MASSACHUSETTS makes another trial to complete her Congressional Delegation to-day. We hope two Whigs will be chosen.

The Commonwealth of this morning has the fol-

lowing:

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMELING, AND MARSHAL TUKEY.—Alarmed at the great increase of gambling, several highly respectible and wesliby business men of New-York: a short time since organized a Society for the Suppression of Gaming, and have already accomplished much good. In answer to their prayer, the Convention now in session at Annapolis for revising the Constitution of Maryland, have inserted a clause forbidding the drawing of Lotteries after the charter for the present one expire. They contemplate a similar action in Virginia and Delaware. Gratified at the recent movements of Marshal Tukey, the Association have sent him a letter of thanks, which, together with his reply, we shall give as soon as we can find room for them. In the meantime we hope our Legislature will aid the Marshal by granting a more stringent law against gaming.

Justi and Law-Higher and Lower.

The right of a man to himself is under adjudication at Boston-a grave question under my circumstances, and especially so under those actually existing. The man claimed as a chattel—Thomas Simms -labors under the double disadvantage of having a black skin and having been reared in Georgia-a grave misfortune. doubtless, but which only the lowest of lower laws could construe into a crime. He says and makes oath that he is of right free even by slaveholders' law-that. while he was but an infant, his father bought him of his master-and his affidavit, we believe, has not been contradicted. The master has witnesses on hand to prove that Simms has for years been working for said master's benefit, paying over ten dollars per month indirectly to said master for the privilege of working for a living; which hard bargain Simms, finding warrant for it neither in natural justice nor even in slaveholders' law, is indisposed to persevere in. What he asks of mankind. of the laws, and of this 'model republic,' is simply permission to work for such wages as any one may see fit to pay him. and to receive the stipulated recompense to his own benefit and that of his family instead of handing it over to another man more intelligent and capable than himself. who (this benighted 'nigger' thinks) might more reasonably and justly work for his own living than suck it out of the marrow of such poor creatures as the aforesaid Simms, especially since the claimant has doubtless lands, cattle and capital to help him make his living easily and rapidly, while Simms has only his two hands wherewith to earn the subsistence of himself, his wife and several children. We must say that, without deciding whether Simms is or is not a slave by Georgia law, our sympathies are on his side, and we heartily hope that he may find deliverance from the yoke of bondage. If this hope is condemned by American Democracy and American Christianity, we must

abide the consequences -- so must they. - One question of the very gravest character is likely, we trust, to be raised in this Simms investigation-namely that of the the legal and constitutional powers of U.S. Commissioners, so called, to consign men into eternal Slavery. A Justice of the United States Courts is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senatehis powers, his duties, are clearly defined by law; if he exceeds the former or neglects the latter, he is liable to impeachment and punishment. To transfer the duties of the Federal Judiciary to an indefinitely numerous class of persons known to the Fugitive Slave Law as 'Commissioners' but utterly unknown to the Federal Constitution, appointed irresponsibly and with elastic and indefinite powers-this is a stretch of authority which at least demands investigation. The Constitution guarantees that no man shall be deprived of life or liberty without 'due process of law;' yet here

is a multitude of functionaries who have

come into view like toads after a shower,

and who are sending men and women into eternal bondage when they certainly would not venture to try and sentence any one on a charge of mail robbery or counterfeiting the National coinage. The people have a right to know whence these men derived such extraordinary powers, and whether those who undertook to grant them had adequate authority for so doing. This is no cavil raised for the emergency. The right of these Commissioners would have been challenged and contested in Henry Long's case had that not been transferred to a regularly appeinted Judge. At a highly respectable City Meeting held in Philadelphia on the 15th of last October-when no Slave case was pending-the following Resolves were reported by F. C. Treadwell, Esq. (a lawyer who has made the Federal Constitution the subject of careful study for many years) and were unanimously adopt-

ed, Viz:

1. Revolved, That the Fagitive act lately passed by Congress to amend "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved in February, 1793, deviates in several important particulars from the Constitution of the United States, and to the extent of such deviation is repugnant thereto, and hence void and of no binding effect, either upon Courts, efficers or people.

2. Resolved. That the Fugitive act aforceadd is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, in that it seeks to confer upon inferior officers, appointed by inferior Courts, concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, hereas, by the Constitution, the jurisdiction of all cases in law and equity, arising uncer the Constitution, is vested wholly and exclusively in the Courts of the United States.

3. Resolved. That inferior officers appointed by the Courts are not Courts, and cannot exercise jurisdiction as such in any case with or without the authority of the Courts or of Congress.

4. Resolved. That the Courts of the United States have power to issue writs of Habeas Corpus and all other writs tot specially provided for by the statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of arrest of alleged fugitives from service or labor, which may be brought before commissioners or other Inferior officers, the Judges of the courts of the United States, upon due application are bound to issue writs of habeas corpus, and bring the respective parties to them before the courts for adjudication.

5. Resolved, That the Judicial power of the United States.

the respective parties to them before the courts for adjudi-cation.

S. Resolved, That the Judicial power of the United States has no more right to decline the exercise of a jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution. (Su-preme Court, Cohens v. Virginia, Wharion's Rep. 464.)

S. Resolved. That the Fagitive act storward, in many other particulers too numerous to be pointed out in the brief reso-lutions of a public meeting, but particularly in its suspen-sion of the writ of Habeas Corpus, is at war with the Con-stitution and the liberty of the people of the United States, and we call upon the people of this Republic to meet in their primary assemblies, and to take such measures, by memo-rials to Congress or otherwise, as they may deem just and expedient to effect its immediate repeal.

-While such grave questions are pending before the Judicial tribunals of the Country-questions involving not merely the liberty of a man, but the security of Liberty in general-what should be the attitude of the Public Press? If every man charged with crime is to be presumed innocent until proved guilty-surely the man charged with no crime whatever, and not even suspected of any, unless preferring to work for the support of his own wife and children rather than to pamper some idler's luxury be a crime-should have at least the prayers of every sincere republican for his deliverance. He should be presumed his own man until a title to him had been legally established by some one else. And yet the following Editorial from the Satapic Press of Sunday is scarcely more than a fair specimen of the manner in which this and every case of an alleged fugitive from Slavery is prejudged and made the occasion of the basest appeals to Northern cupidity by a majority of the Cotton journals. Hear!

"The case of Simms, the Fugitive Slave who had taken up his residence in Boston, was brought to a close yesterday, as far as the testimony was concerned; and there is very little doubt that he will be delivered over to the agent of his owner. The evidence as to his identity was overwhelming, and the counsel for the fugitive had nothing with which to rabil! The further considerating of the matter was postponed to Monday, at 12 o'clock, in order to allow connect to sigue the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, and several technical points connected with it—such as whether the fugitive was entitled to a trial by Jury, &c.—will of which we expect will be decided against the fugitive.

will it—such as whether the individual of the property of the Nothern States. Thus far, at least, in this case, the whole bords of disorganizers from Seward down to Garrison, have met with a defeat, notwithstanding their violent appeals to the public to arm themselves and resist the execution of the law by force. Boston has covered herself with gory, and rendered the ultras of the South powerless."

-Does any man believe that the author of the above is heartily favorable to Freedom anywhere except in the gratification of his own appetites? What a mockery must be the pretense of sympathy with Kossuth, Mazzini, Mitchell or their compatriots by the craven soul who can thus hound on his fellow-citizens to the work of depriving an innocent man of liberty for ever, when no fault is even alleged against him but impatience under Slavery? Can it be that, if Europe's illustrious exiles for Liberty's sake shall be enabled to reach our shores, they will be compelled to grasp in amity the filthy hands which for base lucre could pen such sentiments as those above quoted?

Chief Justice BRONSON, an Albany letter says, has determined to resign his office and remove from Albany to this City to resume the practice of the law. The inadequacy of the salary is given as his reason for this step. If that is the reason, we consider the step unjustified. Mr. Bronson was first appointed a Judge of our old Supreme Court when he was a young lawyer, with a very limited reputation. Unless our memory is entirely at fault, the appointment was deemed a very green one, impelled by party considerations. We do not believe he could then have earned at the Bar two-thirds of the money the State offered and paid him. But he has acquired capacity, experience and fame in the State's service, and now cuts her adrift because he can make more at the Bar than she gives her Judges. We

can't consider this fair.

A few years since, our Judicial sytem was remodeled. Our Judges were all thrown out and had to come in again (if at all) by popular election. Then Mr. Bronson might very fairly have declined longer service. Yet he accepted a nomination and was elected, making no wry faces at the salary. We think he thus pledged himself, as an honorable man, to serve out the term for which he was chosen without striking for higher wages. And at all events we trust no advance will be conceded at present. Our Supreme Court Judges are well paid in the average; if those serving in the Court of Appeals are not, let a proper addition to their salaries be made, but only after careful considera-

Alexander Hamilton on the Habeas Corpus, The recent refusal of the Beach of Judges, in Boston, to grant a writ of habeas corpus is but another argument against the arbitrary require. ments of the Fugitive Slave Law. A friend of ours has taken the trouble to search the writings of Alexander Hamilton, one of the framers of the Constitution, on this subject, and hands us the

Alexander Hamilton, fin the mederalist, 392, says

Alexander Hamilton, in the decralist, 392, says in relation to habeas corpus and expost facto laws, "The creation of crimes after the commission of the fact, or in other words, the subjecting of men to punishment for things which, when committee, were breaches of no law, and the practice of arbitrars punishments have been in all ages, the foverite and most formidable instruments of tyrange, the baseline in the consecution of the latter are well worthy of recital:

To becreave a man of life (says he) or by violence to conficate his estate, without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey siarm of tyranniny throughout he whole nation; but confinement of the person, by secretly hurrying nim to jail, where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government. And as a remedy for this fatal evil, he is everywhere peculiarly emphatical in his encomiums on the habeas corpus act, which in one place calls the 'bulwark of the British Constitution.'"

It is to now supposed that the framers of the Con-

[Is it now supposed that the framers of the Constitution ever contemplated the passage of a law of like features with the Fugitive Slave Law

THE WORLD'S FAIR .- A respected correspondent writes to inquire about the cost of going to the Great Exhibition at London, and as the information he desires will be interesting to many others, we put our reply into print.

The quickest way of crossing the Atlantic is by the Collins or Cunard line of steamers. On these the regular fare is \$130 from New-York to Liverpool by the Collins line, and \$120 by the Cunard; from Liverpool to New-York £35, or \$175, by either line. We believe the Havre and Bremen lines, which touch at Cowes, take passengers at a somewhat lower rate, and also take second-cabin passengers at half price, or thereabouts. The Cunard ships leave New-York and Boston on alter nate Wednesdays; the American lines leave New York every Saturday None of these lines advertise excursion tickets out and back at lower rates, and we do not know that they intend to. A very comfortable way of going is by the City

of Glasgow, steamer, which runs between Philadelphia and Liverpool, leaving the former place on the 15th of May, and again the middle of July. She takes passengers out and back for \$200 in the first places and \$125 in the second.

Then it is understood that the Great Britain is now fitting up to be sent over here for the purpose of taking passengers to the Fair; and the fine new steamer Pioneer, launched here on Friday, will be employed in the same service. Both these ships will probably carry passengers in comfort at reduced rates.

Pesides, there are the packet ships, which leave almost daily with elegant and comfortable accommodations. The regular price of the voyage each way, in the best packets, is \$100, but as the com. petition is brisk the rates are not adhered to .-We saw a keen chap the other day who came over in a good ship from Liverpool, in the best place, for \$60. We presume that it will be possible to procure excursion tickets out and back -on fine packet ships for from \$100 to \$125 .-We understand also that some packets are going to take visitors out and back and board and lodge them on board at London, for frem four to six weeks, for some \$300, but as to this we have no

precise information. From Liverpool to London the railroad fare is, express trains, 45s (\$13 25); 1at class, 37s (\$9 25), and 2d class, 27s (\$6 75); from Southampton to London, express trains, 20s, and 17s 6d; ordinary trains, 17s 6d and 12s. Travelers who intend to return home by the same route during the Fair, may save something by purchasing excursion tickets on these railways.

In London the expense of living is great at any time, but during this exhibition it will be enormous. If you live at Mivart's, Fenton's or Morley's-the best hotels-your bill in ordinary times will range from \$5 to \$10 per day, without any extravagance on your part; these establishments will probably not raise their prices on account of the crowd. But a comfortable and quiet sort of hotels may be found where the rates vary from \$1 50 to \$3 a day, with clean, though not spacious quarters. At most London hotels you eat a la carte, ordering and paying for whatever you like, there being no table d'hote, or ordinary. At good boarding bouses in central situations the ordinary rate is from \$10 to \$15 a week. At hotels and boarding houses the lodger is expected to give gratuities to the servants. These estab lishments, will of course, augment their charges as much as possible during the rush to the Exhibition. Books giving information on these and all other topics connected with the Exhibition will abound in England by the time it opens, and every visitor will procure one of course. - We subjoin a rough estimate of the expense

of going to London and thoroughly seeing the Fair, with a glance at other things-by a man who cares for comfort more than show, and does not make it a principle to spend as much money as a prince:

Graudites to servants on steamers
Railroad fare to London and back
Board in London tour weeks
Hack hire (look out sharp for the drivers)
Amusements, excursions, &c.
Fare frem Lendon to Paris and back
Expenses a week in Paris

-Or for \$500 the trip can be made without ooking so very sharp after the pennies and we advise nobody to go for the pleasure of the thing who has not that sum to spend. Of course rigid economy may get along for a good deal less. For instance, an enthusiastic youth bent on learning something from seeing the Fair, and having a glimpse at the Old World, might pinch through it for \$125, by going out and coming home in the steerage of a packet and living in the most ecoomical way. We presume some such will go, and do not doubt that they will derive as much benefit from the trip as those who go in the more agreeable way we have indicated.

JOHN B. GOUGH is now talking Temperance in Kentucky. He obtained Six Thousand igners to the Pledge in Cincinnati.

New Songs .- Wm. Hall & Son have just pub ished two very beautiful songs, viz: "THE RED ROVER" and "CHARMING MAY."—They both have very pretty lithoNew-York Town Elections.

LIVINGSTON CO.—[Complete]
Whig.
Caledonia—Win. Barron.
Geresco—Chas. R. Vance.
Groveland — F. Fuller.
Lima—Alvin Chambeelain.
Livonia—Henry Dixos.
Leicester—John Kennedy.
Mi. Morris—Jesse Peterson.
Nunda—Samuel Skinner.
Nunda—Samuel Skinner.
Hartman
Santa—John Ollman—4.

Portage—James H. Rawson Springwater—G. C. Marvin Sparta—John Gilman—4. YATES CO - [Complete.] Whig

Barrington—Ira Disbrow.
Benton—Edw. R. Briggs
Middlesex—John Maiher.
Starkey—James Huntington.
Potter—Henry Torrey—5. Opposition.
Italy—N. Squier.
Jerusalem—Saml. Botsford.
Milo—Jas. Lawrence—3.

SARATOGA CO.—[Complete.]

Whig.

Baliston—H. P. Woolley.
Charlion—John Low.
Clifton Park—A. Whig.
Corinth—Asshel Duell.
Greenfiele—B. F. Prior.
Hadiey—H. H. Palmer.
Mitton—James Ashman.
Saraioga—S. H. Dillingbam.
Saraioga—S. H. Dillingbam.
Saraioga—S. Pitkin.
Moreau—Hopkins.

Waterford—D. G. Smith—S.

Albany Charter Election.

Below may be found the tickets of both parties

Whig.
For Mayer.—Franklin Townsend.
Assessor.—James Henry.
Oity Sup.—Wm. H. Bradstreet.
Wm. Sickles.
Opposition.
Ell Perry.
Joseph Courtney
Joseph Parker.
Andrew Moore.

The election takes place on Tuesday. MARYLAND -The Reform Convention have at

length decided the question of Apportionment. The proposition was adopted, 43 to 40. It provides

"That after each census the Legislature shall apportion the members of the House of Delegates among the counties according to sopulation, always giving Baltimore city three more than the largest county—no county to have less than two members, and the aggregate never to exceed 20 nor less than 85—and until the next census Baltimore city to have 9, Baltimore and Frederick counties 6, Washington 5 All-ghany and Somerset 4, Frince Georges, Azno. Arundel. Carroll Harford, Worcester, Dorchester, and Cecil, 3 each, and the other nine counties 2 each. Mr. Webster's Health-A Diplomatic Passage

at Arms at the Court of Sweden. Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4. I learn by a private telegraphic dispatch, re

ceived here by a friend last evening, that Mr. WEBSTER is suffering even more seriously than the public accounts of his illness would seem to imply. He was in quite feeble health, and had been for some time troubled with loss of appetite when he left here. He has not in fact onjoyed sound health anytime these two or three years. I do not know whether Washington has been more unhealthy than usual for the past two years, but it is certain that as far as my own observervation extends, there has been at least four to five times extends, there has been at least four to five times as much disease prevailing here as I have ever known anywhere North. And this is especially the case with transient inhabitants. Few North ern men escape a fever or severe bilious attack during the first or second year, and should each suffer to the same extent as the present writer, the applie business would be agriculty incommothe public business would be seriously incommo ded. Mr. WEBSTER looked quite recruited when he last returned from the North, but he has been gradually running down ever since.

A private letter from an American gentleman

now in Sweden mentions a diplomatic anecdote of recent occurrences at that Court which has some pith. It appears that a newly-arrived Austrian Minister chanced to meet at a dinner given by one of the members of the Government with an complished and somewhat intensely American Charge. While enjoying their cicars at ease after the removal of the cloth, the Austrian cavalierly reremarked, "Well, we came near having a brush with you." "Indeed! How so?" inquired our Minwith you. "Indeed: how so? inquired our airster; "Oh, nothing," he replied, glancing around at the company with a sarcastic smile, "only General Taylor sent a Minister to Kossuth rather too soon." A quiet laugh around the board greeted the hit. The existence of Mr. Webster's reply to Hulse-man was not at that time known to the parties man was not at that time known to the parties present; but our Minister had received it and was charged with it double shotted. Turning upon the Austrian, he poured out upon him in French successive rounds of its heavy artillery, occasionally interluding with grape and canister He charged home upon him with that wily hit where Webster quotes the opinion of the Austrian Emperor Joseph II. until the discomfited representative of the Scharwzenburg Ministry cried peccavitant of the Austrian Emperor Joseph II. until the discomfited representative of the Scharwzenburg Ministry cried peccavitant of the much amused amid the delighted laughter of the much amused company. The General in Chief of the Swedish Army, a man of high standing and an intimate of the King, and who is a liberal, appeared to enjoy the affair exceedingly. The introduction of the subject at all was rather mal apropos on the part of the new Austrian Minister, and he has probably by this time repented his cavalier #8886888. He attempted however to get out of the dilem-

ma by saying that his Imperial Majesty, Joseph II, was a very eccentric sort of person, and that his miscalled liberality had led to most of the difficulties with which they had since contended. But he found little sympathy, as the party laughed at

The writer of the letter from which I have obtained this information, who has seen something of European Courts and is likely to see more thinks Mr. Webster's letter a "perfect God send" to American Diplomats in Europe WOUTER VON TWILLER.

The Warehouse Leases-The True Story. Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Saturday, April 5.

Upon inquiry I am officially informed that the 'impressions," editorially stated in The Tribun, of Tuesday, April 1, in reply to a casual corres pondent from this city, with reference to the Warehouse leases, are in accordance with the facts. During the first session of the last Congress, the writer was shown very many letters from New-York merchants, bitterly complaining of the Warehouse System as conducted under those leases. My attention being called particuout by the Commissioner of Customs, which was published in a New York journal with which I was then corresponding. That statement was substantially the same as the one recently published in The Tribune, as nearly as my recollection serves. It set down among others, Messrs. Cartis & Ruggles as receiving \$61,200 for the rent of the Atlantic stores; Asa Fitch for the Warehouse in Exchange place, \$39,795; John R. Peters for the Broadway stores \$18,000. Chas. March \$10,000 for stores in Broadway and New st. [That official statement is now in the hands of a New-York City Member of the late Congress. Some little time after this statement appeared, a move was made in Congress, and a resolution passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to rentthese stores if he could obtain for them any reasonable sum, and adopt the system of private Warehousing.— Accordingly Mr. Corwin visited New York for that purpose, but was unable to obtain anything that could be considered a bid. He could get no substantial offer, reasonable or unreasonable. In this state of affairs he was obliged to pocket the loss of \$83,000, [which your correspondent cor-rectly stated,] and do the best he could with the leases, as he has no authority to lose the whole amount of over \$200,000. If any patriotic or in-terested individuals can help the Government out of this dilemma, I can venture to assure them that

they will be joyfully accepted.

I will now come to the "correspondent's com plaints and charges more particularly, one of which, however, I have answered.

These exorbitant warehouse leases were made by Mr. Secretary WALKER in 1846. Neither the late nor the present Whig Administrations are in any way responsible for their existence or continuance, as I have showed above. The correspondent's intimation, therefore, that Mr. WEBSTER's friends were served in the matter amounts to nothing as against any Whig Administration. I will state that it is firmly believed here that

those Whigs whose names appear upon the face of these speculations in leases, only cover "Democrats," who, like Father RITCHIE, stands behind their agents, not wishing to be publicly known as the actual parties to a transaction of this charac-ter with a "Democratic" head of the Treasury. WOUTER VON TWILLER.

Dr. BUCHANAN is lecturing on Land Reform in Cincinnati. PARK BENJAMIN is expected to lecture in that city.

For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Sixth Page. The Fugitive Case to Beston, &c.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnette Telegraph Office, cor. Hanover and Bear

The Fugility Case in Boston, &c.

Boston, Sunday, Aprile-A.M.

The city remains perfectly quiet and without the least sign of distubance. A large force is kept round the Court House, and the City Guards are at their armory, in case of need. The two negroes named Scowden who were arrested in the Court square with pistols and knives concealed about them, were examined to the Folice Court and beid to ball in \$560 each for tiral. We Folice Court and beid to ball in \$560 each for tiral. We Folice of Hill, Calder a Co, South Market at. The damage sustained is between \$5,000 and \$10,000. It is covered by insurance.

Canadian Postage Arrangements. The Post Office Department was transferred from the British to the Provincial authorities to day. The rates throughout Canada are now five cents.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALEANY, Saturday, April 5.

Mr. Brekman reported favorably on the Assembly bill providing for "Free Schools" throughout the State.

The Ferry Bill near Cozzens, was referred to Senators Brandreth, Curtis and Snyder.

The bill to abolish Capital Punishment reported complete.

The bill to abolish Capital Punishment reported complete.

The Canal bill, the second reading of which Mr Branton objected to yesterday, was now read a second time.

Mr. Mann moved to refer to the Bank Committee so much of it as relates to banking—to the Judiciary Committee the question of its constitutionality, and to the Gommittee on Canals so much as relates to the sulargement.

Mr. Bancock said usually dissection followed marder—the thought the Senator from the XIXth (Mr. Mann) preferred dissection first

THE SILL FOR BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked to be discharged from the bill relative to the ferry across the Hudson River at Phillipstown, and that it be referred to the Senators from VIIth, VIIIth and IXth Districts.

and IXth Districts

BILLS REFORTED, ETC.

Mr. DART reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Troy and Boaton Railroad to lesse a certain road and b. 1.1 a branch road.

Mr. DIMMICK made a favorable report on the bill incorporating the Watson Agricultural Institute. Referred to poraling the Wards agreement to be reported complete.

Mr. Col. Treported against the bill changing the Rhinebeck Ferry. Agreed to.

Mr. Beekman reported favorably, without amendments, the bill establishing Free Schools throughout the Sina.

Also favorably on the bill incorporating the Utica Ariables.

Adopted.

Mr BEEKMAN made a favorable report on the bill legaltring the acts of school districts in the State, and providing
for the support of schools.

Bills were reported complete by Mesars. Babcock, Miller Brandreth, Cook, Cross. Geddes, Williams and Bess-

Mr. Gennes also made a report from the committee of THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.

The Eric Canal Enlargement bill was read a second

Mr. Mann moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Bancock moved that it go to the Committee on

Mr. Basecok moved that it go to the Countities of Canals.

Mr. Mans moved that the part of it making canal resources a basis for banking, be referred to the Committee on Banks and to the Judiciary, to report on its constitutionality; another part of the Finance Committee; and the rest of it to the Canal Committee.

Mr. Basecok said, that the attempt to kill generally came before dissection, but the role scenned changed in this instance. He thought this e strange mode of procedure. Blis came up every day, upon the constitutionality of which there may be doubt, but such a course as this was not adopted. The Senate ough, to understand that this was a part of the tactics of the opponents of the bill to stave it off, make delay, and thus prevent its massage. He hoped the motion would not prevail. It should go to some one Committee, and not be dissected.

Mr. Cross moved to amend by sending it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cross moved to amend by sending it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Syanyon thought a division of its subjects would rather tend to facilitate its passage.

Mr. Morgan said that it was an important bill, and he had voted against referring it to the Canal Committee, because he wanted the opinion of the Judiciary. If it could go to the Canal Committee, and he could then hear the opinion of the Judiciary upon its constitutionality, he would cheerfully vote for the reference.

Mr. Mann amended his motion accordingly.

Mr. Cross then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Joinson hoped it would go to one Committee.

Mr. Moacan moved a reconsideration of the vote on refusing to send it to the Canal Committee. Carried.

Mr. Mann than moved to amend the motion to send it to the Canal Committee, by asying that "The Judiciary be required to report upon its constitutionality."

The amendment of Mr. Mann was withdrawn after some debate. Mr. MANN then moved to refer it to the Judiciary alone,

to report upon his constitutionality.

Mr. Stanton called the year and mays, and the motion was lost by 14 to 15.

Mr. Mondan then offered Mr. Mann's first amendment was lest by 14 to 15.

Mr. Moroan then offered Mr. Mann's first amendment
to refer it to the Canal Committee, and that the Judickey
be requested to report upon its constitutionality. Carried

be requested to report upon its constitutionality. Carried without division.

A bill to provide for the organization of a Huzzarhide ade in the State, now known as part of the 33d regiment. A bill to amend the charter of the village of daratoga Springs.

A bill to incorporate the Watson Agricultural Institute,
A bill to incorporate the Rome Water Works Company.
A bill to incorporate the Rome Water Works Company.
A bill for the relief of the Firemen's Association of Suffax.
An act to incorporate the German Mission Churche

Rochester.
An act to amend the charter of the Syracuse Waist
Works Company.
A bill for the relief of Mary Louisa Powers.
The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.
Several petitions for local legislation were pre-By Mr. Swords-A bill to charter

my. Also, to charter the French Academy of the Sacret Heart.

By Mr. Baker.—To charter the Village of Salem.

By Mr. Underwood.—To authorize the town of Salem.

Cayuge County, to borrow money.

Mr. J. Exercite asked to be discharged from the consideration of the matter in relation to the appointment of a Commissioner to survey for a National Railroad. Agreed

By Mr. O. Allen, a bill in relation to the Oswego Ganal.
Also, providing for the enlargement of the Oswego Ganal.
Mr. A. A. Thompson of New York City, has noticed a
bill providing that in all cases of libel the party shall be isdicted and tried, either in the County where the paper
shall be published, or in the County where the prosecutor
shall reside.

Wednesday was set apart for the third reading of bills.

THE PAR REDEMPTION BILL

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the bill relating to par redemptions be referred to a Select Committee to report complete. After some discussion the motion prevailed

pleto. After some discussion the motion prevailed,
MISCELLANEOUS.

The remainder of the session was occupied in referring
bills to Select Committees to report complete. Adjustment Hydropathy in Prison Discipline.

I have been for a number of years a subscriber to your paper. One feature in its administration has ever pleased me-that is its Humanity. But I have been shocked and disappointed on several occasions of late, by reading articles in The Tribune, approving the system of torture ro cently introduced in the discipline of the State Prison at Sing Sing. " The Water Bath"-the water falling upon the head of the victim, (whe, it appears, is harnessed with heavy iron collars, with prongs about his neck, to the machine, at with prongs about his neck, to the machine, the rate of a barrel per minute, is anything let human. Flogging in the Navy or Prisons, to symind, is but a slight punishment to this. It spears that they keep it on until he owns up, and if he does not upon the first infliction, it is let of again, and again, until he acknowledges while the monsters require, whether it be true or false. This manner of inflicting torture appears to me # be a revival of the old spirit of the Inquisities and Inquisitors. I should like to hear what yet

have to say in defense of the system. Reply .- We are not aware that we have eve rolunteered a wholesale approval of the Prist management of our State whether in the matts of discipline or otherwise. If we have, we resi

-But there must be order, sway, obedience penal establishments, and, so far as we can see the culprit class mustobey the officers, keepers, at Some of the latter may be as thorough scoundred. ruffians, brutes, as the prisoners, and yet the keep ers must command and the calprits obey. And if one class is to obey the other, the latter must have some means of inforcing obedience. The feebler and fainter the moral and meatal superority of the governing class, the stronger and most urgent is the necessity for clothing them with the means of physical constraint and supremacy. Punishment, or the infliction of pain as a recompense for past ill-doing, is not at all involved in the question here presented. The keepers must be empowered to overbear rebellion, although the were never to be allowed to inflict pain on the prostrate and submissive offender. And we do not now perceive that there is any means of physical constraint or coercion less repugnant than the Shower Bath. When we shall be convinced that something else, while inflicting less pain, will as promptly induce submission on the part of the refractory culprit, then we will give that something else a preference over the Shower-Bath. Ed.

A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER MILL DESTROYED. The Rateigh Register chronicles the destruction by fire on the 29th air. of the Manteo Paper Mills—the result of acci-dent, caused by friction of the machinery in the ray-ioft.— It was insured for only \$5,000, and was a splendid manu-factory.